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Bee, Sept. 17, 1900.

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Beautiful Suits—handsome blouse effects—newest style skirts—everything new and up-to-date. We have elegant Blouse Suits in black at \$20, \$25, \$30 and \$35.

Our new Coats are all in now and ready for your approbation. There is no figure but which can see some style here becoming for her to wear, from the nobby short coat to the stately long garments will be found in great variety. Beautiful and stylish coats from \$7.50 to \$35.00.

Pretty Flannel Waists—we believe we have the finest assortment shown in the city—from \$4.00 to \$6.00.

Walking Skirts—most every day something new to show—from \$6.50 to \$12.00.

New and stylish Dress Skirts—exclusive styles—shown only by us—at \$7.50, up to \$40.00.

We Close Our Store Saturdays at 6 P. M.

AGENTS FOR FOSTER KID GLOVES AND McALL'S PATTERNS.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & Co.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA.

7, N. E. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

advantage to aid in the enactment of such legislation as will protect them from the unduly excessive which will be brought upon them by those corporations which enter the political arena.

Interstate Commerce.

The republican party has persistently refused to comply with the urgent request of the interstate commerce commission for such an enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law as will enable the commission to realize the hopes aroused by its creation. The democratic party is pledged to legislation which will empower the commission to protect individuals and communities from discrimination and the public at large from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

The Financial Plank.

The platform reiterates the demand contained in the Chicago platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves. The purpose of such a system is to restore and maintain a bimetallic level of prices and in order that there may be no uncertainty as to the method of restoring bimetalism, the specific declaration in favor of free and unlimited coinage at the existing ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of other nations, is repeated. In 1896 the republican party recognized the necessity for bimetalism by pledging the party to an earnest effort to secure an international agreement for the free coinage of silver and the president, immediately after his inauguration, by authority of congress, appointed a commission composed of distinguished citizens to visit Europe and solicit foreign aid. Secretary Hay, in a letter written to Lord Alenham in November, 1898, and afterwards published in just then, declared that at that time the president and a majority of his cabinet still believed in the great desirability of an international agreement for the restoration of the double standard, but that it did not seem opportune to reopen the negotiations just then. The financial plank enacted less than a year ago contains a concluding section declaring that the measure was not intended to stand in the way of the restoration of bimetalism, whenever it could be done by cooperation with other nations. The platform submitted to the last republican convention, with the endorsement of the administration, again suggested the possibility of securing foreign aid in restoring silver.

Now the republican party for the first time openly abandons its advocacy of the double standard and introduces the monetary system which it has so often and so emphatically condemned. The democratic party, on the contrary, remains the steadfast advocate of the gold and silver coinage of the constitution and is not willing that other nations shall determine for us the time and manner of restoring silver to its ancient place as a standard money. The ratio of 16 to 1 is not only the ratio now existing between all the gold and silver dollars in circulation in this country, a ratio which even the republican administration has not attempted to change, but it is the only ratio advocated by those who are seeking to reopen the mints. Whether the senate, now hostile to bimetalism, can be changed during this campaign or the campaign of 1902 can only be determined after the votes are counted, but neither the present nor the future political complexion of congress has prevented or could prevent an announcement of the party's position upon this subject in unequivocal terms.

The currency bill, which received the sanction of the executive and the republican members of the house and senate, justifies the warning given by the democratic party.

The impartial administration of justice, which secures both our persons and our properties, is the great end of civil society, but if that be entrusted entirely to the magistracy, a select body of men, and those selected by the prince such as enjoy the highest offices of the state, their decisions, in spite of their natural integrity, will have frequently an involuntary bias toward those of their own rank and dignity. It is not to be expected from human nature that the few should be always attentive to the interests and good of the many.

If the criminal laws are not sufficient for the protection of property they can be made more severe, but a citizen charged with a crime must have his case tried before a jury of his peers.

The blacklist. The platform enables in some places enables the employer to place the employee under practical duress, for the skilled laborer loses his independence when the employer can not only discharge him, but prevent his securing any similar employment. The blacklist enables employers to secure by mutual agreement that

control over the wage-earners which a private monopoly exercises without constraint.

Arbitration.

The platform renews the demand for arbitration between corporations and their employees. No one who has observed the friction which arises between great corporations and their numerous employees can doubt the wisdom of establishing an impartial court for the just and equitable settlement of disputes. The demand for arbitration ought to be supported as heartily by the public, which suffers inconvenience because of strikes and lockouts, and by the employers themselves, as by the employees. The establishment of arbitration will insure friendly relations between labor and capital and render obsolete the growing practice of calling in the army to settle labor troubles.

Department of Labor.

I cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of the platform recommendation of the establishment of a department of labor, with a member of the cabinet at its head. When we remember how important a position the laborer fills in our economic, social and political fabric, it is hard to conceive of a valid objection being made to the recognition of his services. Agriculture is already represented in the president's official household; the army and navy have their representatives there; the State department, with its consular service, and the Treasury department, with its close connection with nearly every industry, are in touch with the business and economic interests. A cabinet officer truly representative of the wage-earning class would be of invaluable aid, not only to the toilers, but to the president.

Chinese Exclusion.

The Chinese exclusion act has proven an advantage to the country and its continuance and strict enforcement is an extension to other similar races, are imperatively necessary. The Asiatic race is so essentially different from the American that he cannot be assimilated with our population and is, therefore, not desirable as a permanent citizen. His presence as a temporary laborer, preserving his national identity, and maintaining a foreign scale of wages and living, must ever prove an injustice to American producers, as well as a perpetual source of irritation.

Pensions.

The party expresses its pride in the soldiers and sailors of our wars and declares its purpose to deal generously with them and their dependents. A liberal policy is natural and necessary in a government which depends upon a citizen soldiery, instead of a large standing army. Self-interest, as well as gratitude, will induce the government to make bountiful provision for those who, in the hour of danger, and at great sacrifice of business, health and life, tender their services to their country.

The pension laws should be construed liberally. The generous spirit which prompted their passage, and which has properly reiterated the position taken in 1896, that the fact of enlistment shall be deemed conclusive evidence that the soldier was a person given now to the health of a country, should not be lightly shaken. A certificate given now to the health of a country, should not be lightly shaken. A certificate given now to the health of a country, should not be lightly shaken.

Nicaragua.

The democratic party is in favor of the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States. The failure of the republican party to make any progress in carrying out a pledge contained in its platform four years ago, together with the substitution in its latest platform of a plank favoring an isthmian canal for a specific declaration in favor of the Nicaragua canal, would indicate that the republican leaders either do not appreciate the importance of this great waterway to the maritime strength and commercial interests of the country, or that they give too much consideration to the interest of opposition of trans-continental lines. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, now before the senate, if ratified, greatly lessens the value of the canal, if it would not indeed convert it into a positive menace in time of war. The paramount interests of the United States in the western hemisphere, together with the obligations to defend the republics to the south of us, makes it necessary that our government shall be able to close the canal against any hostile power.

Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma have long been ready to assume the responsibility of enjoying the benefits of citizenship and it will be a pleasure, as well as a duty, to carry out the platform pledge concerning them.

Alaska and Porto Rico.

There will be a popular acquiescence in the demand for home rule and a territorial form of government in Alaska and Porto Rico. Both are entitled to local self-government and representation in congress.

Cuba.

The recognition contained in both the democratic and republican platforms of the right of the Cubans to independence removes the general principle involved from the domain of partisan politics. It is proper, however, to consider whether the purpose of the platform can be safely entrusted to the republican party after it has yielded to the allurements of the colonial idea and abandoned its earlier faith in the natural and inalienable rights of man.

Reclamation of Arid Lands.

The time is ripe for a systematic and extended effort to reclaim the arid lands and fit them for agricultural purposes. The agricultural report estimates that homes can thus be provided for many millions of people. The impounding and use of the waters which are wasted in the spring would people the western states with a new and intelligent and industrious citizens and these would furnish a valuable market for all the products of the factories. A small percentage of the money spent in a war of conquest would provide occupation and habitation for more people than would ever seek a residence in colonies within the tropics.

Foreign Alliances.

The reasons given by Washington, Jefferson and the other statesmen of the early days in support of the doctrine that we should maintain friendly relations with all nations, but enter into entangling alliances with none, are even stronger today than they were 100 years ago. Our commerce is rapidly increasing and we are brought into constant communication with all parts of the world. Even if we desired to do so we could not afford to alienate many nations by cultivating unnecessary intimacy with a few. Our strength and standing are such that it is less necessary than ever before to lean for aid upon the friendliness of a foreign power.

We cannot connect ourselves with European nations and share in their jealousies and ambitions without losing the peculiar advantage which our location, our character and our institutions give us in the world's affairs.

Monroe Doctrine.

The doctrine enunciated by Monroe and approved by succeeding presidents, is essential to the welfare of the United States. The continents of North and South America are dedicated to the development of free government. One republic after another has been established, until today monarchial ideas have barely a foothold in the New World.

While it is not the policy of this country to interfere where amicable relations exist between European countries and their dependencies in America, our people would

look with disfavor upon any attempt on the part of European governments to maintain an unwholesome or forcible sovereignty over the people living on this side of the Atlantic.

The position taken by the republican leaders and more recently set forth by the republican candidate for the presidency, viz: That we cannot protect a nation from outside interference without exercising sovereignty over its people, is an assault upon the Monroe doctrine, for while this argument is at this time directed against the proposition to give to the Philippines both independence and protection it is equally applicable to the republics of Central and South America. If this government cannot lend its strength to another republic without making subjects of its people then we must either withdraw our protection from the republics to the south of us or absorb them. Under the same policy that the United States must exert an authority equal to its responsibility European nations have for centuries exploited their wards and it is a significant fact that the republican party should accept the European idea of a protectorate at the same time that it advocates a European colonial policy. There is no excuse for this abandonment of the American idea. We have maintained the Monroe doctrine for three-quarters of a century. The expense to us has been practically nothing, and the protection has been beyond value to our sister republics. If a Filipino republic is erected upon the ruins of Spanish tyranny its protection by us will be neither difficult nor expensive. No European nation would be willing for any other European nation to have the islands, neither would Europe and America be willing to provoke a war with us in order to obtain possession of the islands. If we assert sovereignty over the Philippines we will have to defend that sovereignty by force and the Philippines will be our enemies. If we protect them from outside interference they will defend themselves and will be our friends. If they show as much determination in opposing the sovereignty of other nations as they have shown in opposing our sovereignty they will not require much assistance from us.

Extravagance.

The republican party, drawing as it does enormous campaign funds from those who enjoy special privileges at the hands of the government, is powerless to protect the taxpayer from the attack of those who profit by large appropriations. The platform of the treasury offers constant temptation to extravagance and extravagance, in turn, compels a resort to new means of taxation which, being kept in the background until the campaign is over, is a fair illustration of the condition of the country. It will be attempted when there is no longer any money in the treasury. The rehabilitation of the merchant marine, laudable in itself, is made the pretext for expenditure of public money for the benefit of large ship owners and in the interests of a transportation monopoly. The money, being only the agent of the people, has no right to collect from the people taxes beyond the legitimate needs of a government honestly and effectively administered, and public servants should exercise the same degree of care in the use of the people's money as private individuals do in the use of their own money. With a restoration of foreign policy consistent with American ideas there can be an immediate and large reduction in the burdens now borne by the people.

Income Tax.

By inadvertence the income tax plank agreed upon by the resolutions committee was omitted from the platform as read and adopted. The subject, however, is covered by the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896. It takes this occasion to reassert our belief in the wisdom of the income tax. Congress should have authority to levy and collect an income tax whenever necessary, and an amendment to the federal constitution specifically conferring the power to tax income should be adopted. Whether we shall adhere to or abandon these ideas of government which have distinguished this nation from other nations and given to its history its peculiar charm and value, is a question the settlement of which the country has decided. No other question can approach it in importance. The question demands such immediate consideration. It is easier to lose a reputation than to establish one, and this nation would find it a long and laborious task to regain its lost position among the nations if, under the stress of emergency, it were to repudiate the self-evident truths proclaimed by our heroic ancestors and sacredly treasured during a career unparalleled in the annals of time. When the doctrine that the people are the only source of power is made secure by the fundamental principles of the settlement of the numerous questions which involve the domestic and economic welfare of our citizens. Very truly yours, W. J. BRYAN.

Lincoln, Sept. 17.

HYMENEAL.
Epperson-Ellis. HUMBOLDT, Neb., Sept. 17.—(Special.)—Rev. W. A. Morrison of the Christian church performed at 8 o'clock p. m. the ceremony which united the lives of Mr. Edward Epperson and Miss Josephine Ellis, two well known young people of this section. The marriage took place at the home of H. Carpenter, Jr. in the presence of a few relatives, and the newly wedded pair will live on a farm north of town.

BICYCLE ICE TRIP.
Dawson to Skagway, Alaska, by Bicycle. E. P. Leroy, a newspaper correspondent, was the first one to make the trip successfully from Dawson to Skagway, 550 miles, over the ice, on a bicycle. He was eight days on the way and encountered one of the heaviest snowstorms of the season. He comments on the universal fact that men in the Arctic climate have scurvy and stomach trouble because of poorly cooked food.

He says when he first went to Alaska he had a good stomach, but it finally gave out, and he was in search for something that a man without an appetite could eat. He came across some packages of Grape-Nuts food. He knew of the food and its value and was willing to pay \$4.00 for an ounce of gold dust (4000) for one package. He says it can assure you of satisfaction of getting something I could eat and digest without suffering was well worth the price. As soon as it had proven to be just what I wanted, I bought the whole lot and from that day to this, Grape-Nuts food has constituted my chief article of diet.

"I find that Grape-Nuts is quickly picked up as soon as a new lot comes to camp. There is nothing known that gives the miner and frontiersman the strength with so little volume. Grape-Nuts food and it is always ready for use, being perfectly cooked, can be eaten dry or with a little cream, milk, or water, hot or cold, just as a man likes. I could not have taken any food that would have carried me through my long journey on the ice so well as Grape-Nuts."

Two Collieries Running.
HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 17.—The miners at Lykens and Wiconisco went on a strike this morning in obedience to the order of the United Mine Workers of America. About fifty out of the 1,000 employees of the coal company went to work, but not enough to start the breaker, and it is said the collieries will close down. The union has a membership of 600 at Lykens and Wiconisco and a meeting was held yesterday, at which it was decided to strike. The men at Tower City and Williamstown are working and no trouble is anticipated. Meetings

BIG STRIKE NOW ON

(Continued from First Page.)

local headquarters early today. He was pleased over reports from the various collieries, but was not surprised that such a large number of men had ceased work. He said that before the end of the week all the mines in Schuylkill, Columbia, Northumberland and Dauphin counties will be idle.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor said before leaving for Harleton today that there is no doubt as to the final outcome being victory for the miners. He said that the movement was so general and so advantageous, and inasmuch as the movement is so general the advantage would be correspondingly great.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 17.—Pennsylvania's great strike of anthracite miners is now officially under way. This morning found the many thousands of mine workers in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys ready for the strike and when the scores of breaker whistles sounded for the day not enough men and boys rallied at any one place to warrant the beginning of work.

Fred Diller, the member of the national executive board of United Mine Workers, who is in charge of district No. 1, covering these two valleys, was enthusiastic over the strike which rapidly came in from every direction. The headquarters swarmed with officers and workmen from the local unions and all reported a complete tie-up. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company made futile attempt to get three of its collieries going, but without effect. Several of the washeries are operating today, but the force of workmen is small. Yet these washeries are considered so important in the quantity of fuel they can turn out from the great piles of culm refuse that they will not be shut down, it is declared, even if the assistance of the railroads is necessary.

The pump runners want to be called out and have asked the executive board to take this action. The company hands are divided on the question and their representative is before the executive board this forenoon. In all not less than 70,000 mine employees of all grades are idle in district No. 1 this morning.

The carpenters, engineers and firemen, blacksmiths and others at every Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company mine here, joined the strike today. They were asked to take care of coal outside the mines and to handle it in the breakers. They refused and quit at every mine. An attempt was made to get the collieries to have engineers and firemen do other work. These men also quit and at once repaired to district headquarters and joined the United Mine Workers.

The pump runners have been ordered by the Board of Directors to remain at work. The exception was the colliery at water accumulating in the mines. He has also directed that the men who feed the mules in the mine barns keep on doing so, but only so long as the mules are not used to draw coal. Crowds of men fill headquarters and streets here, showing how complete the strike is.

CENTRALIA, Pa., Sept. 17.—The Continental Logan and Centralia collieries, operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal company at Centralia, were compelled to shut down after working a few hours this morning, owing to the scarcity of men.

WYOMING VALLEY IS IDLE.
Estimated Number of Striking Miners in Neighborhood of Wilkes-Barre is 22,000.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 17.—Every mine in the Wyoming valley, with the exception of one, was closed today by the miners' strike. The exception was the colliery operated by the West End Coal company at Moccasin. The men there refused to go out, saying they were satisfied with the present condition of things. The total number of men idle in this valley is a little over 22,000.

When the whistles blew this morning for the commencement of work there were very few miners in sight. Some distance from the collieries watchers were stationed. They were there to see if any of the miners intended to go to work. When they found that the men remained away they returned to the United Mine Workers' headquarters. Early in the morning it was thought that enough men would be secured to operate one of the collieries of the Pennsylvania company at Pittston, but the union miners were active and succeeded in inducing those who contemplated going to work to return to their homes.

The Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal company officials also felt confident that they would be able to put their South Wilkes-Barre mine in operation. The company officials say they had promises from a number of men to go to work, but at the last moment they backed out, being unwilling to incur the wrath of the union miners, who were watching the movements of every man.

The other operators told the same story. They say many men who had intended to go to work have been intimidated and rather than run the risk of being mocked at and probably assaulted they remained at home. A Hunziker, who has attempted to go to work in the Woodward mine of the Lackawanna company was set upon by some of his countrymen and badly beaten.

The United Mine Workers held meetings in this city, Plymouth, Pittston, Ashley, Honesdale, Port Jervis and other places today. It was given out at strike headquarters tonight that over 1,000 new men had been added to the membership of the United Mine Workers today. In this city over 100 joined.

Statement from Mine Director.
NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—William V. S. Thorne, a director of the Pennsylvania Coal company, made this statement today after a talk with the company's mine superintendent over the long-distance wire:

"We operate thirteen collieries and all but two are closed. The strike appears to be quite general throughout the mining districts. Many men have reported at our mines, but hardly enough to justify working the two collieries, so that it is hardly possible they will be started. The tie-up will doubtless last a week and then the men will begin to get dissatisfied and will want to return to work. The miners have no grievances and as far as we can learn they have not sufficient resources to carry on a protracted strike. The miners received on an average \$2.40 a day. I have never seen 8-year-old boys or girls at work in the mines. The miners are asking for an increase of from 10 to 15 per cent in wages."

"The operators can hold out for at least six months. It is our custom to carry on our books for six months in advance. We have a fair supply on hand. Retailers, especially in the country, hold good-sized stocks. I think the situation justifies an advance in prices."

"We anticipate no trouble at our mines. Extra precautions have been hired, but this is the only precaution we have taken."

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Jap Rose

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GLYCERIN SOAP

An American Product.

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were held last night at these places to try to persuade the men not to go to work, but the speakers apparently made no impression upon them. The colliery at Lykens and Wiconisco employs 1,200. Both are controlled by the Pennsylvania road and have been working full time for many years. Tower City employs 1,000 men and boys.

Operator is Confident.
NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Robert M. Olyphant, president of the Delaware & Hudson Coal company, said today of the coal strike:

"I do not believe that the strike can last so long that it will permanently affect the price of coal in this city. There are 140,000 men who go down to work in the mines of the anthracite coal region. In their recent statement the labor agitators declared that they had but \$11,000 in their treasury. This would mean that they can pay each of our men who go out at their order the sum of 50 cents for one day. This will not support a great strike very long."

Exorcism No Cure, No Pay.
Your druggist will refund your money if IAZO OINTMENT fails to cure ringworm, tetter, old ulcers and sores, pimples and blackheads on the face and all skin diseases, 50 cents.

DEATH RECORD.

Mrs. Julia A. Armstrong.
Mrs. Julia A. Armstrong, wife of the late Colonel George Armstrong, died this morning at her home on North Twenty-fourth street. Mrs. Armstrong resided in Omaha with her husband in 1870 and has lived here continuously since that time. Colonel Armstrong was the second mayor of Omaha and he and his wife were prominent among the city's pioneers.

Mrs. Armstrong's maiden name was Ewing. She was born in Chillicothe, O., in 1823, and married Colonel Armstrong in 1844. Three children survive Mrs. Armstrong. Her sons, Ewing L. Armstrong and George R. Armstrong, reside in Omaha, and her daughter, Mrs. George S. Gould, lives at Bellwood, Neb. For several months Mrs. Armstrong has been suffering with stomach trouble, but she was not taken dangerously sick until about a week ago. Her children and her sister, Miss Maggie Ewing, have been with her during her sickness. Another sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Lawhead of Cincinnati, O., arrived in Omaha Sunday.

The funeral services will be held at the family home, 1114 North Twenty-fourth street, at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. John Meister.
HUMBOLDT, Neb., Sept. 17.—(Special.)—Mrs. John Meister, wife of a well known German farmer living a few miles south of this city, died Saturday at the age of 72, leaving a family of eight children. The funeral services were conducted today by Rev. Otto Kuhn and the interment took place at the Dry Branch cemetery. The deceased was reared in Richardson county, being a daughter of Charles Graessner, one of the leading farmers of this section.

Black Hills Physician.
DEADWOOD, S. D., Sept. 17.—(Special Telegram.)—Dr. A. Paddock, one of the most prominent physicians of the Black Hills, died last evening at his home in this city of apoplexy. He died without any warning. Dr. Paddock was for a term of years physician for the Burlington Railway company and in his practice in Deadwood has performed many remarkable surgical operations.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Brome Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box, 25c.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS.
See August 25.

War Survivors Remembered by the
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—(Special.)—The following pensions have been granted: Isaac August 25.

Nebraska—Increase—Lewis F. Moore, 70; John J. Talbot, 70; North Platte, 20; Iowa—Original—James Doets, 67; Daniel B. F. Bowkley and other places today. It was given out at strike headquarters tonight that over 1,000 new men had been added to the membership of the United Mine Workers today. In this city over 100 joined.

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St. Louis and return, Sept. 26 to Oct. 4th inclusive.

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SEXUALLY. Cured for Life.
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